NEW YORK HERALD. SANGRATETOR AND EDITOR.

TE H. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STR AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWRRY THEATRE, Bowery.-THE LACY OF LYONG-

BROADWAY THEATHE, Broadway .- LA FIGLIA DEL WIBLO'S, Broadway.-KAPEPA-LA KAJA DE SEVILLA

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street. PARIS AND HATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham circet.-The Sign.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway. PAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LEDY-CHRISTMAN DINNER-MYSTE BAOTS RAPPINGS - BORN TO GOOD LOCK.

WHITE'S THRATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bowe - Good for November-The State Struck Barber - Faint Heart Novem Wos Fair Lady - Form

AMERICAN MUSEUM. - Afternoon - General Tox THUMB-SLAVMOND AND A

BELLER'S SALOON, 539 Broadway .- NECROMARCY

GEORAMA, 586 Broadway.—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF

800 Broadway .- MECHANICAL EXHIBITION.

OHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway. -- ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad

OIRCUS, S7 Bowery. - Equastrian Estertainment

DOUBLE SHEET New York, Tuesday, January 4, 1853;

Mails for Europe,

THE NEW YORK WHEELY HERALD The Cunard steemship Canada, Captain Lang, will

Shape Roston at upon to morrow for Halifax and Liver-Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of

the NEW YORK HERALD, will be received at the following places in Europe :--

E Sandford & Co. London.

William Thomas & Co., 19 and 21 Catherine street. Livingston, Wells & Co., Paris.

B. H. Revoll, 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will close, in this city, at one and three o'clock this afternoon. The WEXELY HERALD will be published at baif past nine o'clock this morning.

Ringle copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Our special Albany correspondent writes, caucuwere last night held by the democratic and whig members of the Assembly, for the purpose of mlecting candidates to be supported for the different offices of that body on the assembling of the Legilature to day. The democrats decided upon William H. Ludlow, of Suffolk, for Speaker, and John S. Nafew, of Albany, for Clerk. At their party is greatly in the ascendancy, these gentlemen will, of curse, be elected. The Governor's message, which is reported to be very lengthy, will be delivered immediately after the organization of the Senate and Assembly. As everybody in this vicinity is looking for this document with considerable anxby, washall endeavor to publish it in our afternoon odition that is, if it shall have been delivered. In addition to the message, we will to-morrow present our readers with the annual report of the Comptroller, exhibiting the financial condition of the State at the close of the last fiscal year.

From Washington, we learn that Hon. W King has resigned his seat in the Senate, and tomorrow expects to leave in a steamer for Norfolk. where he will take the U. S. steamer Pulton for

Though but little actual business was transacted in Congress yesterday, the debates which occurred In both branches are fraught with the greatest inter ms. In the Senate, a memorial was presented from Dr. Wells, asking for compensation for his father's discovery of chloroform. After a short dismenion, relative to the long pending controversy on this subject between Drs. Wells and Morton, the memorial was tabled. A petition was received from the New York and Havre Mail Steamship Company, asking for additional compensation, or a re-base from their contract. Gen. Cass presented a norial from the Baltimore Baptist Union, praying this government to endeavor to secure the freedom of religious worship to Americans abroad. The General supported the object of the a long and interesting after some flippant remarks from Mr. Hale, the matter was referred to the Committee on Foreign Agairs. On motion of Mr. Mason, the resolution seking for information relative to our relations with Spain, concerning recent transactions in Cuba, &c . was taken up and adopted. It will be recollected that at the time this resolution was offered, Mossys. Maron and Cass made able speeches with regard to the present and what should be the future policy of the country, which so completely took by surprise other members of the democratic party, that they moved the postponement of the subject till to day,

when we may look for a very exciling discussion. After the disposal of the morning business, the House of Representatives went into Committee of the Whole on the general Appropriation bitle. Two or three of the measures were read, and ordered to be reported to the House, and then Mr. Venable, North Carolina democrat, took the floor, and made a long speech upon the subject of intervention in foreign affairs, the mission of Kossuth, the acquistion of territory, &c. Mr. V. took high conservative ground, and was wholly opposed to intervention principles, as advocated by the friends of the Hungarian exile. As to Kossuth himself, he handled him without gloves, and showed his character to be anything else than that of a high minded, honorable patriot. Mr. V. spproved of the manner in which we acquired Louisians and Texas, but disapproved of everything appertaining to fillibusterism, and was unwilling that any attempt should be made to wrest Cuba from Spain by force. He was in favor of enforcing the Monroe doctrine with regard to the encroachments of foreign powers on this continent; and if it should happen that Spain found it necessary to re-Enquish possession of the island of Cuba, then and not till then, the United States must by all means take charge of it. Considerable debate ensued between Mesers, Stephens, Brown, Wilson, and others, which is worthy of note, as evineing the feeling of the Southerners generally on the matter in dispute See the report under the proper head.

By the arrival of the screw steamer Glargow we have received one day's later advices from all parts of the Old World, full details of which will be found in another page. So far as regards European af fairs, we find but little news of political importance. The announcement had been made in the British House of Commons that the war in India was at an end; the natives who were opposed to the enlarge ment of the territory of the Queen of England have probably been either expelled from their own land or buried beneath its surface. And yet some of the philanthropic women of Great Britain, like the government, are bitterly opposed to the peaceable acquisition of territory by the United States, under the plea, among others, that negro slavery might possibly be thereby extended. These good old ladies had better brush the cobwets banging in their own household before attempting to write their names in any dust they may be able to find in the domistic of their neighbors. Between earthquakes and revolutions, the inhabitants of China are suffering to a woful extent. One thousand houses and three hundyed people were recently destroyed by one of the earthquakes, which of late appear to have been as frequent in that country as they have been in the chinese insurgents are progressing with some thall we send the money?

prospect of secouse. After a battle lately they put over thirteen hundred prisoners to the sword, among whom were some thirty of the military and civil officers of the government. In fact, not only China, but nearly the whole of Asia, is in a state of tumult. Zimmy having thrown off its allegiance to Ava, another bloody and protracted war in that quarter is likely to occur. Accounts from Italy state that several more of the followers of Mazzini have been found guilty, and condemned to be executed. Unusual activity prevailed in the manufacturing and commercial marts of France. The manufacturers had been compelled to refuse fresh orders, and the tradesmen anticipated doing an extensive business during the helidays We give an amusing extract from a Dublin magazine, relative to militia training in the United States. The writer omits to mention that it is this very system, which he endeavors to bring into ridicule-this diverging from the old beaten track of despotie military discipline—that has been found competent to maintain our national henor and prowess, from the days of '76 to the present moment. With the exception of the statement that the cotton market was firm at Liverpool, we find no change of importance to notice in commercial affairs. The Cunard steamer Asis will bring us two days later news. She is now in her seventeenth day.

The steamship Washington, which left Southamp ton on the 13th ult , yesterday put into Boston, short of coal, and with loss of feretopmast. The mails and several of her passengers reached this city last hight by the New Haven train.

Among other interesting matter, we give in another column a letter from Venezuela, in relation to the political events of that republic, and the connection of General Pacz with them. It is a very able paper, and is a reply to two articles on the same subject published a few months ago in the HERALD. With this letter the public have a full and complete history of that splendid country.

The captain of a brig which vesterday arrived in Boston from St. Domingo, declares that he was in the latter port over one month prior to sailing, during which time he did not hear one word concerning the reported seizure of Samana by the French, and thinks that the statement is a hoax. He reports that the vomito was still carrying off great numbers of foreigners in Hayti. The French consul had died, and the American consul had been attacked by the disease.

The Kane extradition case, the first of the kind under the Ashburton treaty, is said to be exciting a great deal of interest in Washington. On coming up in the United States Supreme Court, vesterday a letter was read from the counsel for Great Bri tain, stating that he had been requested by Minister Crampton not to meddle further with the mat It being understood that Secretary Everett and the British Minister had the affair under consideration, the Court postponed the case till this morning.

The new city government commenced their opera tions yesterday, and a full report of the Mayor's Message, the organization of the Board of Assistante &c , will be found elsewhere. The nominations to the various civic offices were announced at the evening ression, and referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices. The Aldermen all retain their seats for another year; and of the Assistants many were re-elected. The change is a gain for the democratic party of three, viz.: in the Pifth, Thirteenth, and Eighteenth wards. The Mayor's Message is an able document, and will be road with interest.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, one of there disgraceful personal altereations, which have become common, arose. We need scarcely add that the Alderman of the Third was a prominent party. For these, and other matters of interest connected with our municipal government, see our official and special reports.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met last evening, and, having transacted some ordinary routine business, adjourned to next Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock. This was the first meeting of the new Board, for the transaction of public business, since the election of the members, It passed over with much barmony and good feeling.

The great Mason Will Case, which has been in litigation since the year 1839, is now fairly launched before Judge Roosevelt and a jury, in the Supreme Circuit Court of this city, with a formidable host of lawyers for and against the validity of the disputed testament. There is a vast amount of property depending upon the issue, and the result is looked for with considerable anxiety. The trial, it is thought, will occupy some days. We have given. in our law reports, a copy of the will, and a brief statement of the case. The evidence will be commenced to day by the counsel for the executors, who have been declared by the Judge entitled to the affirmative, that is, the opening and the closing of the case. Chancery suits will sometimes have an end.

A young girl, named McGerran, was knocked down yesterday forenoon in West Broadway, by one of the cars of the Sixth avenue railroad. Both of her legs and one of her arms were horribly crushed by the wheels passing over them. She died in the City Hespital. See report elsewhere.

Lest evening Mr. J. A. McMaster, editor of the New York Freeman's Journal, delivered a lecture, at Metropolitan Hall, on the school question, for which see our report.

Last evening, Rev. Mr. Starr, of Boston, delivered a lecture on "Mountains and their meaning," at 472 Broadway, to an attentive and crowded audience.

The mortality report of the City Inspector, pub lished in another column, shows that three hundred and eighty-nine persons died in the city during the week ended last Saturday. Of this number one hundred and eighty-two were adult men and women, one hundred and nine boys, and ninety-eight Two hundred of the gross number were children under ten years of age. Of the prevailing diseases, consumption, inflammation of the lungs, with the various fevers, pressed with somewhat of unusual severity upon our grown up population. This may be accounted for, in a great degree, by the very variable weather which we have had for some time past. Convulsions and croup carried away forty-seven infants. The general health of the city is very good. The embargo which the rain and ice placed upon

all the telegraph lines between this city and Boston, on Friday and Saturday, was removed about half past nine o'clock last evening, thanks to the energetic efforts of the House company. We understand both of the wires, and many of the posts of this line, were completely prostrated for many miles, by the great body of ice which collected upon them last week, and some scores of men have been actively engaged for two or three days past in reparing the damage. The Union (Bain and Morre) wires were also broken so that they have been unable to communicate with Bosten since Friday. They were reported still down at ten o'alock last night, but hopes were entertained that they would be repaired

The attention of the reader is directed to inside pages for letters from Havans and Trinidad de Cube, brought by the steamer Empire City, a va riety of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Commercial reports, Advertisements, &c.

ADVANTAGES OF GOING OUT OF OFFICE -W. have read several letters which have passed betweeon ex Mayor Kingsland and the omnibus owners, relative to a beautiful clock which the latter presented to the former on New Year's day They are a part of the history of the day, and indicate a desire, on the part of the emnibus proprieters, to keep better time in future. If their drivers take the hint, what a happy set of people the daily stage passengers will be. The captains of the police have also made hir. Ringsland a present-a massive silver pitcher.

TWENTY DOLLARS .- We have this same for the widows and orphans of the brave pilots who lost Our Commercial Inter urse with Punder the Empire France, under the Empire, will obviously be

ommercial country. The factories of Rouen and Lyone will be thronged with busy operatives, caring less for politics and more for the loom than their predecessors of these latter days. The quays at Hevre and Marseilles and the western ports will be erowded with shipping, and a respectable foreign trade will at length spring up. The lower classes will consume more of the necessaries and luxuries o life, a large portion of which they will require to purchase from abroad. In return, a new impetus will be given to the creative industry of the country, and the usual domestic exports will be vastly increased. Silks, ribbons, cloth, hardware, and the thousand and one miner manufactures of luxury, of which Paris is the mart, will be produced in enor mous quantities; and there will be a fair chance that we, in New York, shall be enabled to purchase a pair of kid gloves for something less than a dollar. every encouragement will be held out under the new régime to men of wealth to engage in trade; and while the laws which guarantee the liberty of the subject may be quietly smethered under the cushions of the imperial throne, all the power of the Emperor will be exerted to incorporate those relating to freedom of trade into the common law of the land. Trained in the study of political economy by one of the first of modern statesmen-th late Sir Robert Peel-Louis Napoleon is not likely to abjure, at a moment when his private will is law, those principles for which his master and model sacrificed power, fame, and happiness. Some approximation towards free trade may confidently be expected. Some alleviation of the terrible duties by which short eighted stateemen strove to hem in France within herself, will certainly be attempted. Louis Napoleon cannot fail to perseive that the surest mode of increasing the foreign export trade of France is to remove all restrictions on her import trade, and he will evince less wisdom than we give him credit for if he delays an hour longer than is necessary the removal of imposts, so eminently prejudicial to the welfare of his people. To the United States, the commercial policy which

he will feel called upon to pursue is a matter of grave noment. Though our commercial intercourse with France has been hitherto subject to constant fluctuations-now prosperous, and giving employment to thousands of individuals, and again reduced to a mere nominal figure, by the crisis ensuing upon a popular movement-there is every reason to believe that under a stable government, and more liberal ommercial laws, it might assume very respectable proportions. In the fiscal year 1848-49, our domestic exports to France were valued at about \$12,500,000-the unsettled state of the republic holding out but little inducement to merchants to make large shipments. The next year, during which the struggle between Louis Napoleon and the republican party randered the state of Franco still more uncertain and problematical, our domestic exports to Havre and the other ports fell to \$1 284. 863. Confidence being partially restored during the year 1850-51, they rose to the more respectable figure of \$25,002,085, and we presume the tables of the last twelve months will show a considerable increase on this amount. Taking the returns of 1850-'l as the standard, we find that our export of cotton constitutes nearly three-fourths of our whole domestic export to France, the quantity sent over in that year being valued at about eighteen millions of dollars. Next to cotton, gold and silver coin rank the highest in the table; we exported nearly five millions worth during the twelve months About half a million dollars worth of tobacco, a quarter of a million worth of whalebone, \$184,000 worth of boards and staves, \$165,000 worth of pearl ash, and \$152 000 worth of rice, are the other leading items of the table.

Most of these articles paid an extravagantly high duty to the French government. About twentynine-thirtieths of the cotton paid a trifle over three cents a pound; and the remaining one-thirtieth ra-ther more than a cent and a half. The bullion paid \$1 86 per 3 lb. 21 oz. troy. Twenty-nine thirtieths of the tobacco paid rather more than 2 cent a pound, and the remaining one-thirtieth was admitted free Twenty nine-thirtieths of the rice paid about one cent per 1 } lb, and the remaining thirtieth paid one cent per 5 lbs. So it is with the other imports into France from this country.

But France has not only attempted to make our exporters bear the chief load of the support of her government, but has left no means untried to exclude our ships from her ports. While the French flag is as welcome to New York and Boston any other, our vessels are persecuted such vexatious exactions at Bordeaux and Havre, that nothing but the indomitable energy of our ship owners and merchants could keep the trade alive. A scale of discriminating duties places our vessels under a most serious disadvantage in the race of competition with the native shipping. One hundred per cent additional is levied on cotton imported into France in foreign vessels. One cent a pound is exacted on tobacco under the like circum stances, while French vessels are allowed to land i free of duty. Four hundred per cent additional is ebarged on rice imported from countries out of Europe, in foreign vessels. Besides these, the French port and tonnage duties are obviously aimed at excluding the foreigner altogether from French ports. It is almost incredible, but nevertheless strictly true, that American vessels trading to France, pay in French ports exactly nine times as much for port, tonnage, and other duties, as French vessels do here. That these absurd laws do not attain their object, is perfectly clear from the pubfished trade and navigation tables. Notwithstand ing the many imposts levied, and the exactions practised, on our vessels, they carry twenty-ninethirtieths of the produce exported from this country to France. According to another official return, our import trade from France, during the same year (1830-51), employed 224 American vessels, measuring 142,842 tons, and only 138 French res sels, measuring 41,155 tons; and our export trade to I rance, during the same period, employed 271 American vessels, measuring 163,707 tons, and only 79 French vessels, measuring 23,160 tons. The duties of which we complain are, therefore, a gratuitous injury, inflicted primarily on our own ship owners and ultimately on the French consumer, without possessing any claim to consideration as a

benefit to the French ship owners. These matters will doubtless engage the early at tention of the new authorities of France, and the new administration of the United States. It will be for the Emperor to inquire what solid reason can be urged in favor of a system of commercial regulations equally injurious to the foreign producer and the demestic consumer, and which burthen both without benefitting either. Alive, as we believe Louis Napoleon to be, to the fallacies of extending a fictitious support to any particular branch of trail or industry, by means of protective duties, he will not be likely to maintain the narrow minded policy of his ancestore, in those cases, at all events, where protection has been tried and has failed. Whatever alterations his enlightened views may induce him to make in those portions of the French tariff which exclude foreign manufactures of fron and cotton, he cannot consistently continue to protect French shipping, when past experience proves that each successive tax on foreign vessels has rather increased than diminished their numbers, and has only served to raise the price of foreign imports in France. That result of a modification of the discrimination duties in the ward and the tonnage dass would be to expand the import trade of France, to place commy of the necessaries of life within the reach of the poorer classes, and thus to confer a vast benefit on the people at large, no same person can doubt; and we are much mis aken in our cedimate of the window or the Europear, and the character of his future p icy, if this he not one of the first fruits of eign. To throw open French ports to foreign we els, and strenasusly encourage instead of topeding oreign intercourse and the fireign import trade, his to the people over whom he has been called to role, and destined to reflect a lastre on his name far more solid and leating than the times! whither of a countries without a

WHAT 18 TO BE DONE WITH PENNSYLVANIA! -It is our happy lot to lay before our readers every day a new cabinet, formed somewhere, for the incoming administration of General Pierce. We shall cantinue to turn the wheel of fortune until all the political names in the country, both great and small, have come out, and until the General decides who shall have the prizes. Here, in this State, several prominent democrats are contending for the same bonorable post; and we have, on several occasions, endeavored to explain their relative chances of succers. It does not appear that any one of them has, as yet, declined the honor proposed for him by his friends. But in the adjoining State of Pennsylvania a different aspect of affairs is presented.

Pennsylvania is as democratic as it is Dutch, and no doubt, has claims upon the President for one of the cabinet appointments. But Pennsylvania, at this time, has no prominent aspirant in the field. Mr Buchanan was favorably mentioned soon after the election-his friends spoke confidently of his being selected, and the unanimity of the State in his favor seemed to encourage their hopes. This gentleman, however, intimated that he did not desire any office in the new administration; and when it became known that this intimation meant more than a modest diffidence, forthwith almost a legion of great men, whose names, unfortunately, were written in small letters on the tablets of fame. sprung forth to claim an honor which he did not really aspire to. The same scenes are now likely to be re-enseted that were performed at the last election for United States Senator, when Mr. Buchanan declined to be a candidate. It is the same tune played over again, with the appropriate variations-each one grinding his own organ, and handing round his hat for favers, "the smallest most thankfully received." Ponnsylvania must have a cabinet appointment; and if Buchanan is out of the way, some other man to take it can surely be found who is less diffident and a little more anxious. There is Campbell, from the Irish of Movamensing and Southwark, of Philadelphia; Jones, from the rural Dutch district of Berks : Hughes, from the coal region : Biglar. from the lumbering Yankees of the Susquehanna. Woodward, from the stone district; and Black, from the Scotch-Irish of the West. There are all good men ; and we could mention as many more of the same sort, who are cally willing to serve their country at the shortest notice. We need not mention their "antecedents," as they are as well known to the nation as to us, and no better. We have never heard an objection to any one of them. So far, the thing looks feasible, all right, and ar-

ranged. But there is another side to the picture. While all of these were willing to waive their claims to Buchsnan, they are less polite to each other : and hence has sprung up a provincial war in that State, where so lately reigned peace and harmony. The democracy are in a quandary-who to recommend and who to offend are the questions. All are friends of Buchapan, and all are tugging for a piece of his falling mantle. Others, who want office, dislike making enemies of any aspirant. And now, in all probability, General Pierce will, by any selection, cut that State up into factions, which may throw the next popular vote into the hands of the enemy. He may do the same thing by rejecting all of them

Pennsylvania is a large, powerful, and democratio State—in fact the only free State, except New Hampshire, where General Pierce received a majority over both the free soil and whig candidates. It the most reliable State which the new President has to fall back upon in fighting any new combina tion of defeated parties. The whig party is doad, and so is Daniel Webster. While he lived, the whigs and free soilers were kept distinct. That is now changed, and a united free soil party will be formed, which will swallow anything not forbidden in the Maine Liquor law, and stand on any platform which promises to carry them into power. This position of things, therefore, in Pennsylvania, is unfortunate for the incoming administration No doubt there are hundreds in that State, willing Curtius-like, to leap into any gap, if it be a soft, downy office, to heal the breach in the party. But this kind of patriotism is not what General Pierce will want. He would rather prevent any breach taking place. How is this to be avoided if these gentlemen all insist on coming into the cabinet The President will require some one to counsel him against those who wish to be his constitutional advisers, as well as to fight the free soilers and pacify the disappointed aspirants for office.

THE LECTURE SEASON .- The practise of lecturing, which has so long prevailed in this city, and has been increasing and extending every year, till, in 1851, it became almost a nuisance, has received The proof may be found in the files of the HERALD, from which it will be seen that frequently there were two or three lectures on the same evening. There never was a season in which so many lectures have been delivered-lectures on all sorts of subjects, and by all kinds of individuals; lectures from the clergy and loctures from the laity; loctures from the better half of the human creation and lectures from the worse; lectures from Americans and lectures from Europeans; lectures from Indians and lectures from exiles; lectures in poetry and lectures in prose: lectures on beaven and lestures on earth; lectures on man and lectures on woman; lectures on scae and lectures on mountains; lectures on steam and lectures on government; lectures on democracy and lectures on empires; lectures on Milton, Mary Stuart, Ignatius Loyola, Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, John Falstaff and his companions; lectures on Poland, and Greece, and Australia: lectures on the Arctic regions: lectures on humorists and wite: lectures on imagination and history: lectures on the lost arts; on miracles; on the dignity of lator; on vegetarianism ; on spiritual manifestations; on somen's rights; on education and schools; on martyreand heroes; and even on the habeas corpus act. Some of these lectures were bad, some good, and

some indifferent. A few were amusing and interesting-a great number were duil as ditch water Scarcely one of them evinced any originality, though some showed a great deal of patient labor, industry, and research. Several of them were more compilations from other writers, whose very words, some instances, were adopted without alteration. A large proportion were trashy, flimsy, and superficial; some were solid, substantial, and highly useful. It is carious enough that among the lectures which belong to the latter class those of a lady stand pre-eminent. We allude to the "Lessons on History," by Miss Bacon, a woman who has displayed such ability, so thorough a mastery of her subject, and so much originality in the mode of treating it, as might well be envied by the great majority of those who undertake to instruct the public in the lecture room. The amount of money expended on lectures in Naw York is very great, and the remarkably good attendance of the people demonstrates their thirst for knowledge, though we cannot say that this thirst has been always satisfied. On the contrary, the andience has been often dosmed to disappointment.

Our professional lecturers have made large sums of money by their discourses, but the general rule is, that some society, institution or corporation gets the lion's share of the proceeds, and the lacturer but a very small portion indeed. No lecturer ever received so much for a single lecture in this country as Mr. T. F. Meagher, namely, \$1,650 for his ecture on Australia; but he wisely gave that lecture "on his own hook," and got the whole receipts to himself.

It is supposed he will make about \$30,000 by lecteres before the end of the precent year. Lecturing has become almost as good a profession as that of a great vocalist, and far better than the law.

THE OPERA - Allboni appears to-night at the Broadway, in the "Child of the Regiment." On the 10th Sontag appears at Niblo's in the same part. The andisoner at the Broadway are brilliant

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS OF POLITICIANS.—The set learned naturalist, we think, would be whelly at fault in assigning cause for the strange migratory movements which have been lately taking place between Washington and Concord, unless he knew somewhat of the science of politicsand even with that knowledge he might sometimes be confounded. Extraordinary flights of politicians between these latitudes-singly and in flocks-have been observed and commented upon for the last fow months. The phenomeron still continues. We learn that Cyrus L. Dunham, member of Congress from Indiana, passed through this city yesterday, en route to Concord, and we have reason to believe that the object of his mission was to support the interest of Jesse D. Bright, Senator from the same State, in procuring him a place in the next cabinet Colonel George Martin, one of the electors of Pennsylvania, and Colonel Forney Clerk of the House of Representatives, also passed through, on the return trip to Washington, having been to Concord, with the design of preventing any nomination to the cabinet from Pennsylvania, unless it should be that of Mr Buchanan, tamiliarly known as Old Buck," who has, however, declined such an honor, and will probably stick to his declination if he be not swerved from it by getting the offer of the first post. Transitory flights of smaller birds have also taken place, but we do not think it worth while to

BRITISH INTERPERENCE WITH THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE —It will be seen, by our private correspondence from the island of Duba, that the slave traffic has suffered no diminution, but is at present in the most active and prosperous condition that it had ever before attained. It will also be seen, however, that pari passu with the increase of the trade has been the active resolution of the British fleet to put it down completely, and no less than four vescels engaged in the traffic had been brought into the port of Havana by H. B. M frigate Vestal.

We have previously stated the fact of these cap tures; but the particulars, furnished by our correspondents, throwing light upon the connivance of the Spanish authorities, will be read with much interest. The mixed court for the trial of these cases was in session when our despatches left; but ne conviction was anticipated from it, on account of the open as well as covert support and countenance given to the offenders by the Captain General and the inferior officers of his government.

However, the determined obstinacy evinced by the British government to eradicate the slave trade in the Antilles must necessarily result in its utter extinction, as it has done in the Brazils. But it would not be a matter of surprise if this interference by England with the revenues of the high personages who are interested in the slave trade, as well in Cuba as in Old Spain, should involve some unpleasant disturbances between the two governments One thing, however, is certain; that if the English persist in this determination to extinguish the slave rade in Cuba their action will utterly ruin that island, in an official point of view, and despoil it of its greatest charm-that of affording to Spanish pensionnaires an easy and quick mode of replenish. ing their exhausted coffers.

OUR NEW STATE GOVERNMENT .- The new democratic regime, to which the destinies of this State have been confided for the next two years, has now assumed the responsibilities of its station, and will initiate its legislative career this morning, at Albany. It supplants the whig government, which has held the roins for the last term, and a great improvement is with some reason anticipated from the change. A democratic Governor and House of Assembly is substituted, by popular vote, in lieu of the whigs who ruled the roost in part for the past year. And it now remains to be seen whether the present regime will show itself more deserving of popular favor than its predecessor. For ourselves, we will not venture on any prediction, but only promise to watch and pray.

MEETING OF STATE LEGISLATURES IN JANUARY .-- The Legislature of this State will assemble to-day at Alberry. The Legislatures of Delaware and Wisconsin will also meet to day—the former at Dover, and the latter at Madison. On Wednesday, the 5th, the Legislature of Maryland will meet at Annapolis, and that of Massachu etts, in Boston, on the same day. On the 6th the Legislature of Indiana will assemble at Indianapolis, after which its sessions will be held biennially. On the 10th an extra ression of the Texas Legislature will convene at Austin. The New Jersey Legislature will meet at Tren-ton on the 11th; and the Legislature of Maine, at Au-

Marine Affairs.

THE PASSAGE OF THE PACIFIC.—The introduction to the foreign news, in yesterday's paper, inadvertently made the arrival of the steamable Pacific a day too long, by urday. She left the rock light, at Liverpool, on the 15th Dec., at 2 P. M , and arrived at the light ship, below this port, at 8 P. M. on the 31st Dec , where she was detained by the for until 8 A. M. next day (Jan. 1), when the reather still continuing thick, she steamed slowly up to her do:k. where the arrived at 1 P. M. ARRIVAL OF GRINA OLIFFERS .- The clipper ships Hou-

ma, Capt. M'Kenzie, from Shanghal, Sept. 17, and the Sea Serpent, Capt. Howland, from Capton, Get 4 arrived sestorday morning, the former in 107 days, and the latter in 86 days. The Sea Serpent reports her own day of railing having anticipated the usual mail by way of Kng-She has been absent from New York under four menths, during which she made the passage hence to San Francisco, thence to China, and home. Both vessels have made remarkably good passages.

THE PASSAGES OF THE CUNARD STEAMERS - In the list of passages, of the steamers published in the Herald on 1st nat , two errors occurred in the trips of the Asia. Her last westward trip was stated to have been made in 17 days 10% hours, instead of 12 days 10% hours, making the average for the eleven months 12 days 11 hours 48 minutes, instead of 12 . 16 : 40, as printed. Her eastward passage, terminating on the 6th April, was done in 12 (not 11) days 22 hours, and making those average

City Intelligence.
THE LATE COLLISION UPON THE HARLEM RAILROAD INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF JAMES HEARNE.

Coroner Hilton held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, at the City Hospital, upon the body of James Hearne. breakman of the Albany express train, who died in that natitution from the severe injuries which he received by the unfortunate collision which took place near Morrisania, New Year's morning, as reported in our paper of esterday. The following gentlemen were sworn upon the Jury :-

George F. Jehn,

Mr. Sloat, superintendent of the Harlem Rullroad, attended on behalf of the company, whilst the interests of the other line were watched over by Mr. Burroughs

John J. Campbell, the wounded engineer of the Port thester train, was present, and his testimony was algost the only new feature introduced into the case to alter its complexion from that presented before Coroner Johnton, in Westchester county. The body of the deceased was identified by his wife, Mary Hearns.

Mr. Barton, Mr. Drake, Thomas Kelly, switch

pan at Morrisania. and James McKay, switchman at William-bridge, all gave testimony exactly similar to that recorded in Mr. Ming's case. The last named witnesses were positive that the danger signals (red lights) were duly displayed to warn the approaching train of another being abead.

Jeremish Rielly being duly sworn, deposed -- I reside Are much kiloly being duly swern, deposed—I resize at Thirty-recond street and Fourth avenue in New York, it man engineer upon the Harlem Railroad, I was running the Albany express freight train of last Friday, I toke charge of the brain at Millerton; the train arrived at Millerton at a quarter to two o'clock last Saturday morning, we should have arrived at reventeen micutes past eleven on Friday night; the resulation is to run the train at sarate of fifteen miles an hour; I ran it agreates speed to make up the lost time; I ran at the rate of twenty miles as hour; when I took charge of the train it was two hours and a quarter behind time; this time was lost upon the Western Railroad, before I took charge; the Western Railroad Company; I arrived at Morrisanda at abbat ten minutes yeast six o'circk last Saturday, morning; It is a part of my duty to have a time table to know when particular trains may pass or arrive at certain peints; I had a time table of the Harlem road, but I did not have one of the New Haven road; I cught to have it but I do not consider it my duty to rapty for one; It is the daty of that company to formish the officers of the Harlem Railroad with one; the officers of the Railroad it Thirty second street and Fourth avenue in New York;

switchman, to let him know that my train was not going on to New York; when I first came up I saw the switchman with a red and a white light in his hand, going to wards the rear of the train; a white signal indicates that all things are right, a red one, to stop the train; I raw him hang his red light upon the telegraph pole; I was in the engine at the time of the sollision; the morning was a little fuggy; I heard one whistle from the other train; this means to get off the track; I heard the whistle about a quarter of a minute before the collision; I think the deceased was on the top of a car at the time of the sollision; immediately after, I saw him sitting upon the track in the rear of our train; at the time of the collision; my eggine was about the length of one car from the switches; I think there were ten cars in the train; the cars average twenty-five feet in length cach; a green signal indicates that a train has passed that point about, officen minutes.

John J. Campbell, engineer of the Port Chester, was called, he appeared very weak and ill. Being duly sworn, he deposed—I am a machinist in the employ of the New Haven Company as an engineer; I was upon the Port Chester train of leat Saturday; I efft there about five o'clock in the morning; the last phase I stopped at was Williamsbridge where the cars of the New Haven Company stop at Williamsbridge where the cars of the New Haven Company take the Harlem track; the cars of the New Haven Company stop at Williamsbridge when the case inf this instance; I should have arrived thore at seven minutes past six o'clock; I do not exactly know at what time I arrived; the train should arrive at Morrisania at about ten or elsven minutes past six; I do not know the crack time I arrived; the train should arrive at Morrisania at about ten or elsven minutes past six; I do not know the crack time I arrived there; I saw a red light there, and immediately reversed the engine; I think the red light was in the cantre of the past six; I do not know the aract time I arrived ther

Edwin L. Frake and Hiram E. Year gave the same testimony regarding the occurrence as that taken in Westchester.

Madbon Steat sworn,—I am superintendent of the Harlem Radirond; the New Haven trains, whilst running upon the Harlem Company, from fifty to sixty trains pass daily over that part of the road where this accident took place; owing to this additional rules and regulations were had recourse to; we have placed men there by day and by night; if one train be coming too close upon another or if a train be delayed a green tag is displayed by day, and a green lamp hung out by night, as a signal to slacker speed; a red light indicates danger and to stop the train; no perion has a right to pass or disregard it. Mr. Sirest here read the rules of the company, as printed and farnished to their employees.

Doctor Cooper testified to the state of the patient upour his admission to the bospital; he was collapsed and never railied; both of his legs and one of his arms were crushed. I was told by a railroad car, his other arm was badly injured; be died from the injuries.

Coroner Hilton recapitalisted the testimony to the jury, commenting clearly upon each point. The jury coosulted for about three quarters of an hour, and then ren lered the following verdiet:—

We, the jury, find that the deceased, James Hearne.

ed for about three quarters of an about, and counterbases, the following verdict:—

We, the jury, find that the dectased, James Hearns, earne to his death by a colli-ion upon the Harlem Ruttroad, at Morriania by being run into by a train froz Port Chester. The Jury find that the engineer, John J. Campbell, is guilty of a cutpable negligence in not observing the proper signals of the Harlem Railroad Company. After the recording of the verdict, the court separated. ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT-THE BIXTH

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—THE SEXTH AVENUE CARE.—A very serious accident, resulting in death, occurred at twenty minutes to twive o'clock, resterday, in West Broatway. It appears that at that hour car No. 10 of the Sixth Avenue Railroad was approaching the terminus in Cham was treet, at a pretty rapid pace. A girl named Ann McGerran of about ninctoen years of age, residing at the corner of Duane street and West Broadway was just then going across the track, when she was knocked down by the horses, and the wheels of the car passing over her she had her two legs and one of her arms broken, and was otherwise severely bruised. She was taken up incensible, and conveyed to the City Hospital, where the died from her injuries in a few hours. We have not heard that biame to attached to the driver of the car, but Coroner Gambles will investigate all the excumstarces connected with the fatal accident this morning.

attached to the driver of the ear, but Coroner Gambles will investigate all the circumstance connected with the fatal acoldent this morning.

The Standing Case in Rose Street, —Yesterday we visited the boarding bone of the two unfortunate Germans who were stabbed on Priday night at No. 38 Rose street. Steinlan was the most seriously wounded, but we are glad to say that his fate is not totally hopeless, His physican mourish-astrong expectations to save his life. In the mean time the two assassins are still at large and pe haps at this time have reached Gansala. The affray grewout of jesiously as one of the Italian aggresors was the lover of a semand in the tavers where the crime was perpetuated. The Italians belong to a gang of vigabonds intely arrived from Italy, where they have passed their novituate in ortson or in the galleys. We shall give more particulars about the individuals as soon as they shall be in the bacds of justice.

Fatal Fall.—A man named Carl Wilhelm P. Geber, accidentally self cown the scarrs of the nome 89 Washington street, on Sunday night and was instantly killed, the vertebre of his reck being broken. Coroner O'Donnell proceeded to the house in the afternoon of yesterday, and held an inquest upon the body. Heavy Kasek, owner of the house, deposed that opecased came home about four o'clock Sunday afternoon in had his supper, drank soons, and wanted to have more; situess had him put to bed, and raw him lying quietly there, in a short time a weman, icoging in the house came from her roum and said that deceased had fallen down stairs; witness erat and found him dead, white fracture of his neck: the house were protrading; death resulted from injury of the medulia spinalis. Verdictiones had been complaining for some years past, but was not confined to her bed; about three dead. Sunday right, John D. Woodward, who was found here dead. Sunday right, John D. Woodward, who was found there dead. Sunday right, John D. Woodward, who was found there dead. Sunday right, John D. Woodward, who was found t

The Weather. Yesterday morning was frosty and cold after daybreak, with a heavy lowering sky. At a more advanced period the air became moist, and the frost commenced to disappear. At moon the weather remained caim, but the clouds were leaden colored and threatening. At a quarter to three o'clock in the afternoon a thick misty rain commenced to descend, and continued to fall during the evening and up to a late hour of the night. During the period of its continuance the atmosphere was dense, foggy, and warm. The thermometer at the HEMALD building ranged—At moon, 43; at three P. M., 413; at two P. M., 421. The night continued damp, with a data key. At cloven o'clock, night, the thermometer stood at 42.

thermometer stood at 42.

Caution to Thaukilers Arraying in the City.—A good deal of imposition has been lately practized upon strangers arriving in New York, by men who represent themselves as being public licensed porters, when they are really not such officer Masteron of the Chief's effice arrested a man hance James Clancy, for this offices, on Saturday last, at the depot of the Harlent railroad, and Justice Osborne committed him to prison. Many travellers lose their begangs by means of the tricke of these fellows, and as they have no isense the police cannot detect them. Some few days since, a gentieman lost his value, containing \$500, in this way.

Charles Gavan Durry.—At a meeting of the friends of the above named gentieman, held at Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets, on Thursday evening last, to collect funds for the purpose of defraying the expenses attending the petition now before a select committee of the British House of Commons, it was resolved to held another meeting at the same place, on Wednesday evening rext, the 5th inst, for a similar surpose.

purpoce. MILITARY -- The Lewis Light Guard, numbering twenty five muskots, and commanded by Captain Benjamir C. Sykes, went to Hobokon for target practice, perterday. They contended for nineteen prizes, and upon their return, made a first rate appearance, and showed a well-

They contended for inneteen prize, and showed a wellriddled target.

The Stevens Guard, Captain Wm Sweeney, went to
Hobeken yesterday, and made excellent target practice.

They had a very fine dinner in the evening. The successful competitors were—A Bertholf, G W. Minomy,
Captain Sweeny, James Bizland, C. Myers, J. Hurd, R.

Anderson, F. Baker, C. Cordis, J. Nichols.

Mr. T. W. WHITLEY proposes holding an issquest out the body of the American Art Union at the ciose of this week in some one of the lecture rooms of the city. Suspections Chromatance.—The body of an infant child was taken, yesterday, up from the sawer running under a house in the rear of No. 49 Thomas atreet. The Cornars are notified to attend. Coroner Withelm is of opinion that due inquiry should be made in the district, as he thinks the child was born alive. The body is a good deal decomposity.

School Accessor.—A Frepchinau named Edward Du-pet modelentally fell into a callar at the corner of Scoad-way and Franklia street last Sunday might. He was so-verely injured in the spine, and modeleally attended to at the Eixth ward station house.

Rowny Assault.—At about seven o'clock on Sunday evening a man named Patalck MoGovern was walking along Hester street, and when near Blizabeth, he was set upon and assaulted by a gang of rowdles, who inflicted some sovere cuts upon his head, and then ran away. Officer James, of the Tenth ward, took the wounded man to the station house, where he was attended to by a surgeon.

FEVERE INJURY FROM a FALL.—Last Sunday evening a man named James Riddle, a printer, fell down the stairs of the hours No 57 Ann street, and received a had fracture of one of his lega. He was conveyed to the City Hospital. -

Proposals will be received from Patients, or their friends to be cured of all kinds of disease and suffering, without medical applicates, internal or external to this effect, "I am antisting with (name of disease) and will give (amount) to be cured, but not ing if not (signed amound address)," it is a unimportant how severe or desporate the case may be the writer being in posses ion of lawledge thas will reduce the most drandful ageny in a few hours. To save time and trouble, only a few patients can be attended at their residences duity. Address "Natures Agent," at this office.

Extract of a private letter from one Physician to another, concerning WATTS Nervous Antidote; "Being a member of the Koyal College of Surgeous, you how I nut have an averation to using patent medicines, but I was so strongly recommanded from reliable authority, to try WATTS Nervous anxidot for merially, that I die, and have found it most successful in severe obtinate case, that had resisted every other treatment. What on-happer this 'Nervous antidate' is my ostimation to, take its effects are immediate, and permanent." J. Fitspatrick, M. D., 164 Seventh avenus.

I Took Ore Buttle of Watts' Nervous Antidote for rerveus and general debility. I was terribly afflicted with assume and someone, but it gave me great relief.
on new able to go as work, for which I feel most grateful W. Power, 160 Elizabeth arcet. Si per bettle, \$9 per defined process.